The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,728. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

O'MEARA—At Meean Meer, on the 18th February, the wife of Alfred O'Meara, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—BREDIN—At the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, on the 16th February, Thomas Martin, C. E., son of the late Aylmer R. Martin, Esq., of County Cork, Ireland, to Janie Elizabeth, only child of the late John Bredin, Esq., of the same County.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

COURTNEY—At Delhi, on the 21st February, the wife of Mr. J. K. Courtney, Officiating Hospital Steward, H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEAKE—OLIVER—At Christ Church, Kussowlie, on the 18th February, by the Revd. J. E. W. Rotton, M. A., Mr. George C. Peake, Head Master R. M. A., Sunawur, to Mary Janet, eldest daughter of the late Geo. M. Oliver, Esq., of Sunawur.

PEACOCK—LEWIS—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 15th February, by the Revd. H. Moule, M. A., F. B. Peacock, Esq., B. C. S., to Christian, eldest daughter of F. C. Lewis, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HUNTER—At Madras, on Sunday, the 23rd February, the wife of Alexander Hunter, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Major, of a son.

PRICE—At Pallavaram, on the 21st February, the wife of Mr. Samuel Pierce, of the Madras Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NICHOLAS—At Madras, on the 22nd February, John, the infant son of Mr. Jno. Nicholas, aged 4 months.

- SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, A 1 per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY,
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,125 Tons register, HENRY WHITFIELD, Commander, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain WHITFIELD

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo, returning by the same route in eleven days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steam Ship PHLOX, 180 Tons, Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 26th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday	4th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	4th March	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A.M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take away their Cargo, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Montrose*, Captain P. McIntyre, having arrived from Glasgow, is now ready to discharge, and Consignees are requested to send off BOATS without delay for their Goods, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Montrose*.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

NOTICES.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.
25th February 1864.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The adjourned Special General Meeting on the subject of Railway Terminus Accommodation for Bombay, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Four Government Currency Notes for One Thousand Rupees each, number c-13 20086, 22653, 26231, and 24495, having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

Any person giving such information as may lead to the discovery of the said Notes to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, will be handsomely rewarded.
Bombay, 26th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Currency Notes to the amount of Rs. 1500 have been picked up a short time ago and brought to the Police Office. Any person having claim thereto is requested to apply to

C. FORJETT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Mazagon Police Office, 29th February 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES 500.—Four Currency Notes of the following numbers and marks are missing, from P.N. of Wednesday the 24th instant. Whoever gives information which may lead to their recovery, to the undersigned, will receive the above reward. Timely intimation has been given to the Bank of Bombay to withhold payment.

c	c	c
— 26008 for Rs. 1,000 ;	— 25548 for Rs. 1,000 ;	— 24776 for
14	14	13
c		
Rs. 1,000 ; —06827 for Rs. 500.		
9		

26th February 1864. A. TAYLOR & Co.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY,
Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE BUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examination in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Alexandria.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग असोशिएशन
लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From *Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.*
For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From *Bombay to Singapore.*
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From *Bombay to the Andamans.*
For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Dockyard, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, H. M. Brig "TAPTEE," as she stands, built of Teak, Coppered, and Copper and Iron fastened.

Burthen old measure	179	tons.
Length between perpendiculars	73	3½
Breadth mould	22	10
Ditto extreme	23	2
Depth of hold	12	10

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of Sale, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel is now lying in the Harbour, where she can be inspected at any time on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town Duties as may be demanded by the Commissioners of Customs.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 25th February 1864.

CIRCULAR.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY OFFICES, No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

AGENCIES have been opened in this Presidency at the following places, viz., Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Broach, Baroda, Neriad, and Ahmedabad.

Goods are forwarded to and from each Agency daily at through rates. The Company can also by special arrangement forward goods to Hydrabad, Secunderabad, Ahmednugger, Kurrachee, Moultan, Lahore, Mhow, Indore, Deesa, &c., at which places Agencies will be opened shortly.

The Company undertake the cartage of goods to and from the Railway Stations in Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, at reasonable rates.

Furniture and Merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town to another. English Spring Vans are now in use for this purpose and Spring Platform Trolleys are being built.

It is the intention of the Company eventually to extend their operations to all the important Towns of the Presidency, and it is expected that October will see their arrangements pretty fair completed.

Shipping, Landing, and Custom House work executed with despatch and regularity.

Particulars as to the operations in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies will be found in page No. 560-561 of the *Bombay Gazette* Almanack.

For further particulars as to rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES required for the Arsenal at Belgaum during 1864-65, will be received on TUESDAY the 22nd proximo, at the office of the Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Belgaum.

The conditions of contract and all other particulars may be learnt on application at the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

DAVID J. KINLOCH, Captain,
Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance S.M.C.
Belgaum, 12th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (LIMITED.)—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. (Limited), held at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., on MONDAY the 29th February 1864, at 4 P. M.,—present C. F. Kelly, Esq., in the chair ; Dr. Reynolds ; T. W. Taylor, Esq. ; J. Shepherd, Esq. ; Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq. ; R. Scoble, Esq. ; F. L. Brown, Esq. ; J. Dunbar, Esq.

The Secretaries having read the Advertisement calling the meeting

It was proposed by J. Dunbar, Esq., seconded by Dr. Reynolds, and carried unanimously—That the Capital of the Co. be increased from (6,50,000) six and a half lacs of Rupees to (13,00,000) thirteen lacs of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees each.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th February 1864.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY the 24th March 1864 will be sold by Public Auction 369 Logs of Teak Timber, belonging to the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacolum.

2. The Auction will commence at noon.

3. The Timber will be put up for sale in 18 Lots of 20 Logs, and one Lot of 9 Logs without distinction as to classes.

4. The Timber will be sold by the Candy of one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 284 English inches.

5. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description for which, however, a deduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed from the price of each Lot.

6. Purchasers will be required to make, on the day of sale, deposits equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases, and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Timber.

7. Payment to be made in Rupees.

8. The Lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

9. The expense of lowering the Logs into the River at Ernacollum will be defrayed by the Government.

10. The Timber to be removed by the 30th April 1864, in default of which such Lots as may not be cleared away will be sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amount of their respective Deposits and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber, but who will not be entitled to any advantage which may result therefrom.

J. S. VERNEDE
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 22nd Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 204 Teak Logs, and 100 Teak Taldoms, the property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Canoy.

2. Tenders will be received till the 23rd March 1864, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Catchery at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the Logs, and a rate per 100 Double Twodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 284 English Inches.

5. A deduction of 15 and 7½ per cent. from the price of the whole quantity of Logs and Taldoms respectively will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 22nd Feb. 1864.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Kamaree, viz :—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Bars.
11,009 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, (the Bungalow lately occupied by John Cassels, Esq.) the whole of the Valuable Household Furniture, Silver, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq., C. S., (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises a Service of Rich Ving loaf Pattern Cut Crystal Glass Ware, also a Set of Cut do., an elegantly Cut Frosted Dessert Set, and a Diamond Cut do., a handsome Blue and Gilt Key band Pattern Dinner Service, another do. Rich Gilt Breakfast Tea and Coffee Services, an exceedingly handsome Dessert Service, also a Sky Blue and Gilt do. Plated Ware, consisting of Sets of Dish Covers and Hot Water Curry Dishes, an elegant Centre Piece, Treble Light Candelabras ; a handsome large Salver Round Waiter, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Bottle Waggon, Tea Service, Dolphin Salt Cellars, Muffineers, two Sets of handsome Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother o'Pearl Handles for 12 persons each, a Service of Elkington's best Plated Threaded Pattern Spoons and Forks for 24, a small Set of Silver Ware, a Silver Egg Frame, best Very balanced Handled Table Cutlery, "Mappin Brothers and Harrison Brothers and Howson," elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Set of Dining Table with round ends in sections, Side Board, Dumb Waiter, Book Shelves, Circular, Pier, Sofa, Writing, and Oval Tables, a round Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking and other Chairs, Sitter, Tea Poys, Settees, a fine full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by "Schoder of Hamburg, an English Mahogany Canterbury, Plated Four light and Single Hanging and Table Lamps with Globes, Argand and Solar Lamps, a Rich Velvet Pile Carpet, Engravings in Maple frames, an original Oil Painting of Madonna and Child, in richly carved Italian Gilt frame, a handsomely carved Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, and Children's Bedsteads, Gown and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, English Mahogany Cheval and Toilette Glasses, an excellent Double barrelled two-grooved 12 bore Rifle in case, by "Reilly," a good double barrelled Gun in case by W. Richards, a double barrel Pistol by C. Moore, a Mahogany Medicine Chest, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, a few Plants, Books, Wines, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An excellent roomy English-built four seated Open Carriage, with German Shutters, to form a close Carriage at pleasure, either with or without a pair of fast trotting Bay Arab Horses, and Silver mounted Harness. An English-built Brougham and Silver mounted Harness, a large white Arab horse, good in single and double harness, a young Bay Riding Horse, more than fifteen hands high, bred by the owner, would make a capital Buggy or Carriage Horse, a young Grey Arab Golloway has been ridden by a Lady, a pair of Bullock Bandies, Bullocks for the Bandies, Racing Do. by "Whippy," Sets of Horse Clothing, Stable Gear, a Child's Carriage, a Water Cart and Cask &c.

Catalogues are printed, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A black colored DOG, between a bloodhound and Kangaroo, aged 8 months, height nearly 3 feet. To be seen on board the ship *Marian Moore*. If not sold previously will be disposed of by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,072 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ¾ to 1¼, and 14,304 feet Weather Boards 3 by ¾ by 6½, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldis and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Barnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas :—of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs ; Child's Merino Pellisses, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agents a full supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules ; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

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Dessert Spoons ,, ...	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons ,, ...	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S., gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,, ...	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets, ,, ...	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ,, ...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0
Soup Ladle ,, ...	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,, ...	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives ,, ...	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks ,, ...	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
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March, 1864.

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THE MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING NEWS.

PROSPECTUS.

ON the 7th instant will be published the first Number of a new publication, having for its object to supply to the Merchants and citizens of Bombay a long-felt want by the mercantile community, by establishing a daily Return of Imports and Exports, together with Shipping and Freight Reports, Market Reports, &c., which shall give the names of the Ships in Harbour, the Vessels expected, the names of their Captains, Agents, and Dubashes, where from or bound to, the daily Arrivals and Departures, the Vessels spoken with, and such other shipping information as may, from time to time, be useful to the mercantile community, together with a fortnightly Summary of Imports, Exports, and Prices Current for transmission to England by each Mail.

Bombay rapidly becoming the Port of India, is without reliable data on the above important points, the information already supplied being notoriously defective and incorrect in almost every point of importance; the Returns published by the Chamber of Commerce being always behind date, and the present daily Export Lists and Commercial Reports not supplying information on many points on which it will be the aim of the Proprietors of the *Mercantile and Shipping News*, to furnish information.

It is also proposed, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to publish daily in the *Mercantile and Shipping News* reports of Imports and Exports from all the chief ports of India and the East. It is also intended to make arrangements for obtaining Telegrams from England by every Mail, of the departure of ships to and arrival from India, the price of Cotton, Seed, Piece Goods, &c., up to the latest dates.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salette*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th March, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet (which will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas must be paid by stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday	8th	8h.	50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	15th.....	10h.	39m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd.....	3h.	16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st.....	3h.	11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.,	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	2	St. Chard., Bp.	6 20	6 5	4 30	5 14	
Thur.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 5	5 0	5 46	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends 7h. 19.	6 18	6 6	5 32	6 19	
Sat.	5	Venus rises at 4h. 23.	6 17	6 6	6 8	6 42	9 11
		6th Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 6	9 36	10 1	
Mon.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 15	6 6	0 10	2 10	46
Tues.	8	Venus sets 3h. 30m.	6 15	6 6	1 11	8 11	29

29th February 1864.
Time—Th. 50m.37s.0.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Feb. 23
AGRA	Feb. 18	LAHORE	Feb. 20
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 25
BANGALORE	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 22	MEERUT	Feb. 20
CAPE	Jan. 27	OUDH	Feb. 20
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 25	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

A CUSTOMER once entered the sacred precincts of the shop of the splendid Messrs. Humby and Hoby, with the heretical purpose of complaining that a pair of shoes manufactured in their establishment had burst at the sides after one day's wear. He was met by one of the magnificent proprietors, who crushed his growls in the bud, by blandly surveying the injured beauty of the garments and observing with overwhelming sarcasm, "I do believe, Sir, you've been actually *walking* in them!" Of all the various uses to which shoes can be put, walking was the very last to which this identical pair were meant to be subjected. And, indeed, to a mind reflecting on the subject, shoes are fitted for a much higher destiny than that of being merely walked in. To the careful observer, the character, the profession, yea, the very emotions of the wearer are reflected on the polished surface of his boots: in all such, from the creaking Wellington of the ancient millionaire hobbling to 'Change to the delicate slipper of Beauty gracefully propped on a chair, even to the wooden clog of the Lancashire peasant, there is a little history of the owner written which we shall find but faintly traced in his hat, his coat, or, not to particularise, in any other article of his raiment. To us, there are sermons in old shoes. An aged highlow lying desolate in the mud of a duck-pond, tattered, battered, disintegrated, soleless, topless, and bottomless, the veriest wreck and debris of a shoe, forlorn, neglected, and far from ornamental, is an object of interest, a subject of profitable meditation. Picture the history of that disreputable piece of leather! it must have had a history. Were its infant uppers moulded to the form of Bond-street? curious of fashion on the ladies of the corps on the a critical hour given birth to corns on the toes of a despot or a prime minister and changed the fate of the world? or only crippled honest Giles between the plough-stilts? Did it with all the concentrated energy of leather avenge a danditer's dishonour? or merrily fly after her carriage on her wedding day? Peradventure it has been stept into by an eager heir! or perhaps hung up to a tree by Bombastes Furioso! It may have nimbly trotted after Grisettes on the Boulevard des Italiens: it may have been giddily balanced on the rocky point which surmounts the Matterhorn, or may be 'tis the very shoe which an Oriental gentleman lately refused to take off as a mark of respect to a Government official!! Indeed! and why did he refuse? Ask the *Times of India!* That ingenious journal with all its practised advocacy of native interests cannot find an answer. Strange indeed if it could! for what is more unreasonable that to withhold that token of respect, which has universally obtained in the East, when obviously due? The *Times of India* would hardly expect to see an Englishman in a Drawing-room with his hat on. What especial privilege then protects the native, which does not attach to the upper integument?

There might, indeed, be some cause of complaint on the part of the natives, if instead of exacting from them that token of courtesy, which they expect from each other, we had imposed upon them our own social rule of manners, and demanded the lifting of the puggery instead of the loosening of the shoe latchet. Following their own precedents we should have been almost justified in going such lengths as that, since we see all Europeans, including the Resident himself, who wish to enter the august and corpulent presence of the Nizam of Hydrabad, compelled to do so barefooted: and since we cannot enter a mosque without swathing our toes in red bags.

If to the natives the national mode of politeness is offensive or degrading, there is surely no reason why they should not alter it. Let them look about, there are plenty of customs to choose from. Would they on entering European apartments like to assume white kid gloves and swallow-tails, like gentlemen who pay respect to the claims of evening dress; or strip their shoulders and half their busts after the fashion of Madam when undressed for society? would they like us to sit like Popes to have our toes kissed? or rub noses with us as is the custom of some barbarians? or kiss us like beer-blown Germans? To the two last named habits objections may be perhaps urged; but, barring those, native gentlemen have the world almost to choose from: all we want is those ordinary tokens of politeness which are among themselves recognised as such.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

I.

How many of your readers, I wonder, have ever heard, until the last year or two, of these provinces? A still smaller number, I suspect, have any distinct idea of its situation. And yet it is a principality considerably larger than the empire of France, and inhabited by a race of people possessing many curious characteristics. But so wide are the borders of our Indian Empire, that districts as extensive as a German kingdom are lost sight of, or ever and anon discovered. These provinces for instance have been made the subject of a very interesting and exhaustive report by Mr. Temple, the Chief Commissioner, whose re-appointment has given much satisfaction to all interested in the progress of the provinces, and to whom is fairly due the credit of having been the first to throw a clear light on the habits and manners of the various tribes inhabiting the country.

The province of Nagpore and its dependencies and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were formed into the Central Provinces by order of Government on the 2nd November 1861, and on the 30th of April following, Sumbulpore and its dependencies were added, so that they now extend from Bundelcund in the north, to the Madras Presidency in the south; from the frontier of Bengal in the east to Malwa and to the Deccan in the west. Their extreme length from north to south may be computed at 510, and their extreme breadth from east to west at 550 miles. Their estimated area amounts to 150,000 square miles. Among the ancient divisions of India they comprise, portions of Hindoostan and Malwa and the greater part of Gondwarra, but in a strict sense they do not include any part of the Deccan. They extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of north latitude, and from the 77th to the 83rd degree of east longitude. These provinces are bounded on the north by the independent states of Bundelcund of which the principal are Tehsee and Punnah; on the west and north west by the British district of Sullutpoor, by the Bhopal state, by Scindiah's dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south east by the Nizam's dominions again, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore state under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mehals, and by the north west frontier agency of the Rewah state.

Your readers will see then that these provinces are situated in the very centre of our Empire, and, though occasionally touching upon neighbouring British districts, are yet, for the most part, surrounded on all sides by foreign territories. Their shape is that of a vast triangle. The country thus comprised possesses many physical and external features: the first is their division into nearly two halves by the Santpoora Hills. This range runs south of the river Nerbudda from east to west. Within itself it embraces considerable tracts of table-land, which have been formed into several districts. I shall class these districts as follows; first, those north of or above the Santpoora Hills; secondly, those belonging to the Hills; and third, those south of or below the Hills. The districts I have named first have the better climate, and are the most capable of development. They commence from where the table-land of Bundelcund is flanked by Hills which, with their scarped faces, rugged bastions, and elongated horizontal summits, appear like fortresses of nature. The natives say these Hills are so many strings of the oxen which the arrows of Arjun, one of the five Pandoos of their Homeric poem the Mahabharat, converted into stone, and that the streams which water the valleys sprung from the surface of the earth at the touch of his lance, as his troops wanted water. The north west portion of this tract is known as the Saugor and Dumoh districts, an undulating and hilly country, diversified by the off-shoots of the Vindya range, and to the south resting upon the range itself. Then to the south there come the Vindya Hills, a comparatively low and irregular range, overlooking the valley of the Nerbudda river. This valley commences from the western limit of the Hoshungabad district (not far from Indore) passing through the Nursingpore district on to Jubbulpore, when it gradually meets the off-shoots of the Santpoora Hills. The valley is about thirty miles broad and about two hundred miles in length, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end, and has some of the finest land for cultivation in these provinces. This time of the year the valley is one mass of verdant green from the sugarcane and oil and grain crops, which look like an emerald sea, bounded as the fields are on each side by hills, and stretching out in seemingly endless perspective. The soil of the valley generally is formed for the most part of the detritus of trap rocks that, every where covered the sandstone of the Vindhya and Santpoora ranges which run through this district. This basaltic detritus forms what is called the black cotton soil. The valley also abounds in iron mines, and no doubt as the railway opens out the iron will be worked into machinery, and the natives, aided by this machinery, and subsisted on the agricultural produce, will invest the value of their labor in manufactured commodities adapted to the demand of foreign markets, and better able, from their superior value compared with their bulk, to pay the cost of transport. Then, and not until then, can the Government expect a considerable net surplus revenue, and then also we may hope to find as settlers a middle class of merchants, manufacturers, and agricultural capitalists.

I have mentioned that the basalt in the district reposes for the most part immediately upon the sandstone of the Vindya range; and it must have been deposited on the sand while the latter was yet at the bottom of the ocean, though this range is now, I believe, nowhere less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The marks of the ripples of the sea may be observed in some places where the basalt has been recently washed off, beautifully refined as if formed only a day or two ago; and there is no other substance to be seen between the two rocks. The texture of the sandstone at the surface, where it comes in contact with the basalt, has in some places been altered by it; but in others it seems to have been as little changed as the ruins which are found at Pompeii. I am satisfied from long examination—and Professor Oldham is of the same opinion—that the greater part of this basalt, which covers the table-land of Central and Southern India, must have been held for some time in suspension in the ocean or lake into which it was first thrown in the shape of ashes, and then gradually deposited. This alone can account for its frequent appearance of stratification, for the gentle blending of its particles with those of the sand near the surface of the latter; and, above all, for those level steps, or tables, lying one above another horozontally in parallel lines on a range twenty or thirty miles across the valley. My opinion is that these steps or stairs at one time formed the beds of the ocean, or of great lakes; and that the substance of which they are composed was for the most part projected into the water, and there held in suspension till gradually deposited. There are, however, amidst these steps and beneath them, masses of more compact and crystalline basalt, that bear evident signs of having been flows of lava. But I must now return to a description of the other part of the district, from Jubbulpore running north towards Mirzapore up to the frontier of the Rewah agency. This is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda valley though it is not permeated by any streams. It is about one hundred miles in length, and of varying breadth, and in fertility scarcely inferior to the Nerbudda valley. It is traversed by the trunk road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, and the entire tract, from the frontier of Rewah to Jubbulpore and thence along the bank of the Nerbudda to the extremity of Hoshungabad, will be the tract of the line of railway from Bombay to Allahabad. Here, then, is to be found one of the principal arteries of wealth and traffic within these provinces, but, as I fear I am encroaching too much on your space, I shall close this paper, premising in my next to continue my accounts of the remaining districts, so as to make your readers thoroughly acquainted with these parts of the empire.

FOREST RANGER.

WE hear by the present mail from Cairo that the charges brought against the Pacha's Chief Minister by M. de Lesseps have fallen to the ground, and he comes off with flying colours. The Pacha having refused to make any further advances and forbidden the employment of forced labour after 1st March, the project of the ship canal is virtually abandoned. Indeed it has been proved by documents which have passed between M. de Lesseps and the Pacha that the works have never been *officially* begun; the land along the line already marked out is to be given up. The Emperor Napoleon has signified his consent to the Porte.

THE delay in the arrival of the *Jeddo*, with the Overland Mail on board, was caused, it seems, partly by the enormous weight 220 tons —of the specie brought by the steamer, and partly by the bad coals supplied at both Suez and Aden.

THE *Madras Times* is in a position to state that the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner at that Presidency will be conferred on the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B., that Mr. E. G. Fane will succeed him as Collector of Madras, and that Mr. Hunter Blair will be confirmed in the appointment he at present holds of Collector of Sea Customs.

THE *Englishman* has seen a letter from Patna giving details of an attempted *emeute* there. "It appears that much had gone to Dinapore to tamper with the troops, and that six of the conspirators had been seized and executed by the Brigadier. This latter part of the intelligence has a very doubtful aspect; but that something serious has occurred we have every reason to believe: we wait confirmation of the intelligence."

THE same journal says that a new Nana has made his appearance. "The latest regarding this is that the particular Nana who recently appeared in Meywar, having heard that his Ajmere *doppleganger* had been sent to Calcutta and executed, has disappeared, leaving a very mysterious bag full of letters behind him dated as far back as 1857. Amongst them are said to be some from that highly respectable old gentleman the ex-King of Delhi, in which the rebel is addressed as Nana the Soubadar. The only way to get to the bottom of this Nana-Hydra would seem to be to scotch every individual head as it turns up."

THE *Delhi Gazette* remarks that, in reading over the military journals to hand by the last mail "it comes across a suggestion which might, with the best of results, be adopted in every cantonment in this country. This is 'that instead of having the soldier's meat killed outside, as it now is, by the contractor, and brought in to the troops ready for issue, a suitable slaughter-house be built in each barracks or garrison, and the meat required for the troops be inspected, killed, and prepared therein.'

"In this country it certainly would not be wise to have slaughter-houses near barracks or in cantonments; but they might be at a convenient distance for inspection by responsible commissariat officers. The ground, and the mode to have the animals about to be slaughtered examined by competent men *before* they are killed. It is well known that much of the disease, more especially in the hot season, to which our troops in India are subject is due to unwholesome food. The method adopted by contractors to increase the *bulk* of their meat is well known, but no measures are taken to obviate the evident evil. It is considered irremediable. The plan suggested is however well calculated to check a serious evil. Slaughter-houses under strict sanitary regulations could be kept, even in this country, as sweet as a decent kitchen. At any rate *something* ought to be done to give our soldiery some better beef and mutton, than the yellow disgusting carcases that may be seen any morning being carried towards the lines on the heads of still more disgusting coolies. What becomes of all the dead donkeys, is still an unsolved problem."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

NEW YORK, 27TH JAN.

Accounts from Longstreet conflicting.
Confederate raid into Kentucky apprehended.
Incessant bombardment of Charleston.
Lincoln ordered State election in Arkansas.
Speech of Mr. Fernando Wood in Congress strongly in favour of peace.

LONDON, 6TH FEB.

Parliament opened on the 4th. Debates of a peaceful nature.

Palmerston has declared that Austria and Prussia will abide by treaty of 1852.

Further fighting in Schleswig without any material result. Losses heavy.

Rumoured that the Danes have evacuated Geemens (?) and occupied Schleswig City.

Fair Dhollera, guaranteed on the spot, 23d. Market decidedly improving.

Manchester market improving.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 29TH FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Penang* from Masulipatam anchored.

GALLE, 1ST MARCH.
Steamer *Rangoon* Calcutta from anchored.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 3rd FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain Gribble, arrived in our harbour at 11 o'clock last night. She left Suez on the 13th of Feb, at 6-30 A.M. and Aden at 6 P.M. on the 21st. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Marseilles.—Captain Betts; Captain Renshaw; Col. Gayc; Captain and Mrs. Bertram; Mrs. Tyndell; Col. and Mrs. Payn; Mr. Simson; Col. and Mrs. Crawley; Col. Fuller; Mr. R. Hannay; Mr. Gillan; Mr. Willis; Mrs. Dicmbre; Mr. and Mrs. Ciowser; Nuzerally Abdullaly; Mr. Jamsetjee and Mr. Cowasjee.

From Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. LeCocq; Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell; Captain and Mrs. Way; Messrs. H. J. Woodcock, S. Knee, J. Wainwright, J. Aikman, Fletcher, Buckland and Way; Mrs. Malcolmson; Miss Laing; Mrs. Armstrong and two infants; Miss Holden; Mr. W. Haddington; Mr. F. D. White; Lieut. Thompson; Mr. Young; Madam Poorto; Miss Isaacs; Messrs. W. Cornish, Winder, Awdry, Burrows, E. Barnett, W. Hutchinson, G. Morgan, G. Stokes, James Stokes and W. Cordeyne; Mr. H. Fry and wife; Mr. S. G. Veary and wife; Mr. A. E. Gorman, Mrs. Weir and child; Serjt. Rothwell, wife and five children; Serjt. Powell and wife; Messrs. C. Clive, W. Keen, J. Johnson, H. Woodcock, J. Campbell, J. Legg, W. Garlick, and W. Wringley.

From Suez.—Mr. Romulus Bouhomme.

From Aden.—Sub Condr. J. Hay, wife and two children; Sub Condr. R. Morrow; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Harris; Abdool Bussire; Manockjee Ruttonjee and Ladha Danjee.

There were at Suez when the *Jeddo* left three Medjide steamers; the *Feroze* of the Bombay Marine; the Messageries Imperiales steamer *Gamboge*, and another, name unknown.

The Egyptian Government steamer *Leda*, arrived at Suez on the 12th ult., with 1200 sheep.

On the 14th the *Jeddo* passed the *Nemesis*, steering north; on the 17th exchanged signals with the *Bengal* also steering north. At 9 P.M. on the 21st exchanged signals with a Company's steamer, supposed to be the *Singapore*. On the 26th rescued 12 men from a Maldive native cargo boat of about 30 tons, 260 miles from Malabar coast, the last 8 of which they were without water. She was laden with rice, coarse sugar, and cocoanuts. Having lost her mizen mast, she was abandoned, there being no chance of her reaching her destination.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The war in Germany has begun. The Prussian and Austrian troops entered Schleswig on the night of the 31st of January. The Danes retired behind the Dannewerke, where they will make their stand. The King of Denmark, and the Crown Prince of Prussia are in person with their respective armies. The Germans attacked Missunde, and after an engagement of six hours the Danes still held their position.

The Federals in America are organising an attack on Charleston from the interior. The Confederate General Longstreet is advancing towards Knoxville. Great preparations are making for the spring campaign on both sides. Two large Federal armies are expected to move upon Richmond. The Washington government has refused to recognise a monarchy in Mexico.

The troops under Juarez have been routed in Mexico. Juarez narrowly escaped capture.

Great excitement has been caused in Copenhagen by the expectation of troops being sent from England.

A peerage will probably be bestowed upon Sir John Lawrence.

The Danish ambassador has been withdrawn from the Austrian court.

Sweden has protested at Vienna and Berlin against the invasion of Schleswig.

The address in the House of Lords is to be moved by the Marquis of Sligo, and seconded by Lord Abercromby.

The Poles have gained a considerable victory near Zamosc. The insurrection is increasing in Lublin.

The ambassadors of Prussia and Austria in Paris are stated to have declared that the object of the invasion of Schleswig is the maintenance of the treaty of 1852.

The Mexican war has been powerfully opposed in the French Corps Legislatif.

Government candidates have been elected into the Italian Parliament in place of Garibaldi and other seceders.

Mr. Otway has withdrawn his candidature for Brighton. Two Conservatives have appeared, Mr. Moore and Mr. Harper.

It has been resolved to raise a guinea subscription throughout the kingdom to complete the original designs of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The trial of the Italian conspirators in Paris has been postponed by the length of the preliminary investigations.

The Armstrong gun has been severely condemned, especially as being unsuited to naval warfare, by Captain Fishbourne, R.N.

A deputation of paper-makers has waited upon Mr. Milner Gibson to represent the ruinous state of the duty on foreign rags.

Judgment has been finally given by the Lords Justices against Mr. Rann Kennedy in his suit against Mrs. Swynfen.

Upwards of 2000 persons, principally women, were destroyed by the conflagration of a church in Chili.

The convict Townley is declared to be sane, and has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The draft of a treaty ceding the Ionian Isles to Greece has been discussed by the protecting Powers.

A portion of the Great Eastern's stores has been sold by auction by order of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Three persons have been committed for trial for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused to release Colonel Waugh from custody.

The manifesto of an Irish National League has appeared in some Irish journals.

Mr. J. Watson, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. W. W. Robertson, of the Bombay Civil Service, have been permitted to resign.

A vessel has been seized in the Clyde, on the suspicion that she was intended for the Confederate service.

The Austrian Lower Chamber has granted only a moiety of the sum required for Federal execution in Holstein.

The members of the Home Circuit have entertained Mr. Justice Shee at dinner on his promotion.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Major-General R. Thorpe, Madras Infantry—J. H. Pulman, Esq., late Midshipman H.M.'s Indian Navy.

Miscellaneous: Admiral George Henderson—Rear-Admiral William Allen—Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Kennedy Clark-Kennedy, K.C.B.

THE INVASION OF SCHLESWIG.

The invasion of Schleswig rapidly proceeds. Each succeeding telegram tells us of the steady advance of the Austro-Prussian army. The Eider now flows in its rear, and only a comparatively short distance separates it from the formidable line of defences which, if Schleswig is to be preserved, must be held at all hazard by the Danish forces. The plan of invasion has now been finally decided upon by the allied armies. The Prussians will form the right, and the Austrians the left wing of the advancing host. The command of the entire force is entrusted to the Prussian Field-Marshal von Wrangel. The whole strength of the Prussian forces, when they have brought up their reserves, will, it is believed, reach 60,000 men, whilst the Austrians will number between 30,000 and 40,000. The relative proportions of the allied armies, as well as the circumstance that a Prussian officer has been entrusted with the chief command, would seem strong indications, if indeed any were wanting, that the present aggressive movement is dictated chiefly by Prussian, policy. It is at all events a most significant fact that Austria, notwithstanding her habitual jealousy of Prussia, should in the present instance have declined to insist on the general of her forces possessing at least a co-ordinate authority with the Prussian field-marshal.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

On the morning of February 2 the Germans drove the Danes from their outposts before the strong position of Missunde, and attacked Missunde itself, which were repulsed, and the Danes retook their positions. The engagement lasted six hours. The Danes had one officer killed and four wounded.

Another official despatch from Schleswig, dated Feb. 2, 8-30 P.M., had been received at Copenhagen. It states that the Germans made an attack upon Missunde at 10 A.M. on that day, which lasted until 4 P.M., and that "notwithstanding repeated assults, all the works remained in possession of the Danish troops. One regiment and a half of the Danish infantry were engaged. The engagement between the outposts, which took place near Breckendorf, was unimportant."

A despatch from Kiel states that a severe engagement, lasting three hours, took place on the afternoon of Feb. 2 near Missunde, on the Schlei. Troops of all arms were engaged, more especially artillery. The Danes were repulsed at the *tete-de-pont*. The Danes retired at all points exchanging a few shots. The advancing Prussian troops appear in excellent spirits, and are everywhere enthusiastically received.

A telegram from Hamburg says that the Prussian army intends to force a passage at Missunde, thus cutting the Danes off from the sea, while the Austrians engage them in the centre. It is thought that if this plan succeeds the Danish army is lost.

Field-Marshal von Wrangel, the Crown Prince, Prince Albrecht, and the general staff left Rendsburg on Feb. 2 for Kropp.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has been proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein at Eckernforde. The people are enthusiastic, the Prussian troops fraternising. The frost continues.

Field-Marshal von Wrangel has issued a proclamation to the Schleswigers, in which he says:—"We come to protect your rights. The civil commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and you will follow their orders." In conclusion the proclamation advises the inhabitants to abstain from any party agitation, which would not be suffered by the commander-in-chief, in the interest of the Schleswigers themselves.

The following official report has been addressed to the Minister of War by General de Meza:—

"The enemy advanced in considerable force on the forenoon of February 1 against Eckernforde, whereupon the first divison of our army took up a position on the Schlei, and occupied the works near Missunde. Nothing important occurred during the succeeding night. The enemy's outposts are probably near the Sarg and Bistenso. A slight engagement took place between the Esbernsuare and Thor and some Prussian batteries. Shots were exchanged, and the ships then went out to sea."

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Prussian Headquarters, Wedy. morning.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia employed 74 guns in the attack upon Missunde yesterday. His royal highness was convinced that the Danes will oppose serious resistance to the Austrian and Prussian advance. There were nearly 100 killed and wounded in yesterday's engagement. The troops behaved with great valour. The vanguard and the 11th Infantry Brigade were under fire. Missunde was in flames.

Rendsburg, February 3.

The Danish prisoners taken in the attack upon Missunde were brought in here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0¾d.; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d.: Bombay, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0⅞d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 102 to 103; Ditto Five-and-a-Half 109 to 111.

Indian Five per Cents., 103½ to 104.

Consols for Money, 90 to 90¼; ditto, account (March 8), 90⅜.

Bank of England rate of discount, 8 per cent.

Money Market more steady.

Stock Market sensitive and lower.

Produce Markets dull. Silk lower. Tea steady. Indigo firm. Sugar dull. Rice quiet. Saltpetre steady. Jute still declining. Cutch 25s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 75s. 6d. to 81s.; good middling, 81s. 6d. to 84s.; fine middling, 85s. to 89s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 54s. to 57s.; Bombay seed, 60s.

Rosewood dull. Calcutta, 53s.; Bombay Guzerat, 61s.

Cocoa-nut Oil declined to £39 for Ceylon, and to £48 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin has been done at £118 10s. cash for fine straits; spelter, £21.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 29¼d. per lb.; fair Broach, 23d.; fair Dhollera, 23d. Market flat.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirthings, 40-inch, 7¼lbs., 18s. per piece; 8¼ lbs., 22s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 8¼lbs., 7s. 9d. Mule twist No. 40, best seconds, 34d. per lb. Market nominal.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Overland Mail, Jan. 26.)

THE past week has been a checquered one; now bright and now dark with alternations of hope and fear. At the commencement of it, just as we closed our last summary, there came tidings from the North which had an ugly, ominous aspect; for it seemed that a complication had arisen out of which it would be impossible to escape without war. Austria and Prussia, whom we had believed to be sincerely desirous to avert this occurrence, had, it was said, "presented an ultimatum to Denmark demanding the withdrawal of the constitution of November, "on pain of an immediate withdrawal of their ambassadors from Copenhagen. The action that was to follow upon this demand, it was said, was to be short, sharp, and decisive. Little time was to be left for consideration. The blow was to follow the word; the Austrian and the Prussian troops were at once to push into Schleswig. As there was small chance of Denmark thus yielding, on the instant, to this demand, it appeared that a collision was imminent. But in a day or two, the anxiety which had been created by this announcement was somewhat allayed. The facts had not been misstated, or indeed exaggerated, but the expectations of the prompt refusal of Denmark to concede to the demand for the withdrawal of the Constitution had been too hastily assumed. Denmark asked time to consider the proposal, and to assemble the Rigsraad before replying to the summons of Austria and Prussia. The proposal appeared to be fair and reasonable; and as it was understood that the result would be the withdrawal of the Constitution, and the fulfilment of Denmark's engagements towards Germany, entered into in 1851-52, there appeared to be good hope that the proposal would be accepted on the part of Austria and Prussia, and that the German troops would not cross the Eider. Upon the receipt of the intelligence, the gloom which had overhung the Stock Exchange passed away, and the country began to hug itself with the pleasant thought of a continuance of peace. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday. Ministers are said to have been in high spirits at the thought of the solution of their difficulties: and on Monday morning our papers came forth with a burst of congratulation. "Our readers will see with satisfaction this morning," said the *Times* of yesterday, "that the war-cloud which had gathered so heavily over the north of Europe is lifting, and that there is every reason to hope it may be dispersed." But, alas for the vanity of human hopes and human wishes! in the course of a few hours the storm came back again, the cloud gathered over us even more heavily than before. In the course of the day another Cabinet Council was held; the cheerful faces of Saturday were dashed with sadness; ominous rumours got abroad in the afternoon; public securities which in the morning had an upward tendency, began suddenly to decline; and this morning the papers announce that they have "official information" to the effect that "Her Majesty's Government have received intelligence that Austria and Prussia refuse to suspend or delay the entry of their troops into Schleswig." And so, again, a collision on the banks of the Eider becomes imminent, and then a great European war.

All this is very disheartening; but it is not unaccountable. The forbearing course of Denmark is known to have been prompted by Great Britain; the immediate result of Lord Wodehouse's mission. The intentions of the Austrian and Prussian Governments were long believed to be pacific; and now it appears that they have acted rather under national compulsion than in accordance with their own judgments or desires. Nothing indeed, could be more fatal to the best interests of the Austrian and Prussian monarchies. But the German people are hounding them on. The national voice is clamourous; and the better judgments of kings and ministers are drowned by this fierce cry for concession. It is believed, therefore, that the Austro-Prussian troops, as soon as they are sufficiently reinforced, will advance, as rapidly as they can, into Schleswig, and occupy the province as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of Denmark's promises with respect to the Constitution. The German forces is not yet strong enough to accomplish this in the face of the advantages given to Denmark by the thaw; and some time therefore, it is presumed, must elapse before the invasion of Schelswig is actually commenced. All this is in our favour. There will we may be assured, be a flow of remonstrance from the other leading Powers of Europe; and before a collision actually takes place. Austria and Prussia may see their way to a reasonable concession. "With the telegraph and railway," says the *Times* this morning, "The European Governments can communicate with each other, and resolve on common action before the Austrians and Prussians have carried their aggression to the length of shedding blood. No means should be neglected to prevent so great a calamity. It may be that the two Powers are not indisposed, after all, to come to terms, and that having maintained their dignity by refusing delay to Denmark, they may be willing to acquiesce, in so far when it is urged by European opinion. In that case things may still go well; but it is evident that a single false step at this crisis may lead to very serious events."

But if Austria and Prussia, under the goad of German nationality, still persevere in the insane course upon which they have entered, what will be the effect of their madness upon ourselves. Is England to take up arms on the side of Denmark? Is she pledged to such a course? Mr. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, made a great speech the other day—the most important, by far, of all the "extra-parliamentary utterances" of the week; and it is stated that in the course of it he said, that the British Government had not pledged itself in any way to support Denmark by a display of force. But the words which he uttered on the Schleswig-Holstein, question, and which were forced from him, scarcely admit, as may be seen, of this interpretation, and the general opinion is, that if the war be not averted (there is still reasonable hope that it may be), England will take up arms in defence of the assumed rights to the Danish Crown.

As the month of January wears to close there are always indications of the commencement of the London season. In the course of the ensuing fortnight, Parliament will have commenced its sittings, and the serious business of the year will have begun. Already we have the usual announcements of the movers and seconders of the Address, and of the great parliamentary banquets that are to be given upon the eve of the session. At such a time there are always rumours that the government are "shakey;" but we see no special reasons for thinking that they have lost, or are losing, the confidence of the nation. But in such a conjecture as this, with European politics in such a tangled state, opportunities may soon be wanting for party assaults, and one false step may be fatal to them. It appears to us, however, that, without reference to party, or to the personal views and capacities of party leaders any change in the Government would be detrimental; for union at home is strength abroad, and party heats and animosities, which divert men's minds from the real object before us, are injurious to the general weal of the nation in such a crisis as this. Our present Ministers have striven manfully and consistently to preserve for the country the great blessing of honourable peace. It is right that they should have the credit for this; it is right, too, that we should not forget the peculiar difficulties and delicacies which beset the present complications. We are eminently a loyal people; we are continually protesting that we have a longing desire to see "our Queen again face to face with her people with a smile upon her cheek." We can imagine nothing more distracting, this nothing more wearing to her Majesty's mind, than contest between Denmark and Germany, and the continual apprehension that Great Britain will be compelled to take a part in it. It is said that during the ensuing season the Queen is likely to emerge gradually from her seclusion. It is not improbable, if it be permitted to her to look upon a peaceful world.

There are great hopes, in all quarters, of a brilliant season; of great doings in the realms of "Court and Fashion," good for other things besides the trade of the empire. There are many circumstances to render it so if war do not intervene; and there is one, peculiar to this year 1864, which will make the coming spring a remarkable one, provocative, it is to be hoped, of much festal enjoyment beyond the regions of Court and Fashion, but shared in by the denizens of both.

For sometime past we have heard little or n

ITALY.

The following manifesto of General Garibaldi has appeared in the *Diritto*, of Turin, which is to be prosecuted for publishing the document:—

"CAPRERA, *Jan.* 1864.

"Events press: if the year 1863 has left behind it shameful traces of egotism and discords, the new year is inaugurated by other promises. In the agitation of oppressed peoples, in the fears of despotism which feigns to bow to right, in the Titanic struggles of Poland, indomitable and still erect, in the embarrassment even of diplomacy on every side, in fact, arise the presages of coming events. I am convinced that they will decide the safety of Italy, and will supply the occasion so long desired of realizing its wishes, if the Liberal element is not content with invoking the morrow in the inert expectation of something better, but is ready and united. Italian democracy, which includes in itself all the militant patriotism for the contested unity, ought to see that it is not sufficient to be numerous, young, confident but is must above all be organized and disciplined. I have no found a better way of supplying this want than by choosing a phalanx of *elite* friends. And with them I have instituted central unity committee. The name defines the object. To receive pecuniary aid, to dispose men's minds to the accord of sacrifice and duty, all this with the holy end of the national deliverance, and of fraternal assistance to the enslaved provinces on the longed for day of battles. Such is its mandate; it has no other. If the reaction, as tenacious as crafty in its designs, conspires against the unity of the country; if the latter is threatened by the errors of a Government policy, against which I have protested, because it then appeared to me forgetful of the national interests and will, the duty of abnegation becomes more forcibly urgent, more sacred for the Liberals. Thus, far from using in vain and perhaps dangerous agitations the uncontrolled energy of their patriotism, let them keep it entire for the days in which the only means of safety will be the co-operation of all good citizens in the assistance of their brothers oppressed by the foreigner. Consequently I invite the friends and the existing societies, and all the Italians who disdain to remain passive spectators of the great drama which decides their existence and their rights, to group around this one centre, to recognize its authority and to regard as mine the instructions emanating from this committee or its delegates. I also invite the Liberal press to lend the aid of publicity to the acts of the committee. In the name of the whole committee, and in mine, the deservedly esteemed citizen Benedetto Caorili will sign the documents. Such, once more, is the Roman fasces which I ask of the Italians. May their hearts understand the nature of my intentions.

"G. GARIBALDI."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria reviewed on the 18th inst, the officers and men of the execution corps destined for Schleswig, and bade them farewell in a brief address. He said—"Gentlemen, I have sent for you to salute you once more. You will find yourselves associated with foreign soldiers; demean yourselves well with your Prussian brethren in arms. I know that the troops will do their duty as well as though they found themselves in their own country. If deeds of war should have to be performed, give proof of what you are capable. And now, gentlemen, I bid you farewell."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on the 22nd instant, rejected, by a large majority, the demand of the Government for a loan. Moreover, the Chamber adopted a resolution pledging itself to resist by all constitutional and legal means the policy of Prussia in combining with Austria to resist the Federal Diet in the Danish question. These are bold and important decisions. In a speech on the loan question, Herr von Bismark declared that the opinions supported by a majority of European bayonets usually prevailed the next day. He would uphold the treaty of 1852, not because it was right, but because it was opportune; for, if abolished, Denmark would have a right to incorporate Schleswig, without interference from Germany. Finally, he asserted, that he wished to conduct the affair with means granted legally by the House, but if they refused him, he should take the means wherever he could. The House rejected the loan but took no further action, and the Prussian troops are in full march for an object the House formally refuses to sanction. The Prussian majority of the Chamber submit to all this; but they have at last done one able thing. They have proposed to increase the pay of private soldiers instead of increasing their term of service, and to give them better food and clothing. This the Crown certainly cannot do, and the offer is, therefore, a bold bid for military support, and has occasioned much criticism in Prussia. It seems to be thought doubtful whether the army, which is badly paid, badly fed, and wretchedly clothed, may not accept the offer.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The discount market during the last week has again been disturbed. Both on Monday and Tuesday there were heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England. On Wednesday (the 20th inst.) the efflux continued, making the total for the week 736,000*l.*, of which part was for the Bank of France and another portion for Spain. In consequence of this drain, the executive of the Bank of England on Wednesday raised the minimum rate of discount from 7 to 8 per cent. This measure has been received with calmness. Notwithstanding the continued drought upon our stock of bullion—partly for the relief of the Bank of France, which, pending the influx of the new resources expected from the Government Loan, is severely pressed upon—confidence remains unimpaired. Instead of exporting our capital, as we have done on former occasions, for foreign bonds, or railway or similar investments, we are exporting it chiefly in payment for a commodity—cotton—which more than any other has hitherto contributed to the accumulation of our wealth. If it be true as is generally admitted, that an extension of the cotton trade signifies a large increase in our profits, another very reassuring consideration is involved in the vast stimulus given by the present exorbitant prices to the cultivation of cotton in nearly every part of the world, and which cannot fail to redound in all after time to our signal advantage. There is consequently not the slightest disposition to take alarm, although the value of money has risen here to the unusually high point of 8 per cent. The market would probably become quiet but for the indications presented on every side that nothing but the maintenance of a high value of money here will prevent the efflux of gold from being renewed. The general condition of the money market causes great caution to be observed in all quarters, and it is perceived that most of the financing arrangements are still in as active operation as ever while in some directions—as, for example, in India—they are assuming a still more aggravated character.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The advance on the 20th inst. in the Bank rate discount from 7 to 8 per cent. has had a depressing effect upon the Colonial Produce Market, and the course of prices generally has been unfavourable. Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, Tapioca, Silk, Jute, Tin, Safflower, and Linseed have all receded in value, and Rice, Rum, Saltpetre, Cassia Lignea, Ginger, Indigo, Cocoanut Oil, and Rapeseed have been inactive. Singapore Pepper and Cloves have improved, and Mace, Hemp, and Coir Goods have shown firmness. Tea has been steady.

CORROS.—Continued flatness has existed for this article, and even at a pretty general decline of 1*d.* per lb.; barely 1,200 bales have been sold on the spot—part good fair Tinnevelly Madras at 22¼*d.* to 23*d.* For arrival 5,200 bales have been taken—the bulk China, at 18¼*d.* to 19¼*d.*

COIR GOODS.—A good quantity of yarn offered by auction sold at full prices: 915 bales of Bombay sold—very common, £19; common £20 to £20 5*s.*; good common £22; middling, £24 15*s.*; good, £32; fine, £40; 54 bales middling Cochin, at £23 to £24 15*s.*; and 36 tons, common, at £21 15*s.*; one lot, £121 5*s.*; 20 tons Ceylon mostly sold, common to middling, £20 to £26; 269 bales Fibre from Liverpool met no biddings, and were withdrawn.

COCOANUT OIL.—Cocoanut, in absence of an export demand, has been in little request, at £46 to £47 for Cochin; and at £43 to £43 10*s.* for Ceylon.

MANCHESTER, JAN. 25.

COTTON GOODS.—The gradual decline of prices which has been taking place during the last few weeks made business rather more practicable on Friday. The stoppage of mills probably helped to this result, because the lessened production, in a market not much burdened with stock naturally tended to strengthen the hands of sellers both of cloth and yarn. In the yarn market there was a decidedly better feeling, with more business doing, and in some cases a shade higher prices were obtainable than spinners would have accepted even so lately as Thursday. The business effected in shipping yarns was chiefly for China, India, and the Mediterranean markets. The sellers of home trade yarns asked rather higher prices, but only a small amount of business was done. Practically there was no change in prices, but there was more inquiry, and a less gloomy feeling existed than in the earlier part of the week. In cloths there was but little done, and the improvement was slight. The extreme flatness which existed up to Tuesday gave way a little, and some business was done for China, owing to better accounts having been received. Advices from Calcutta by the same mail were only a day later than those previously to hand, but reported a rather better feeling there. These advices led to little or no business. Some offers were made on India account, but of too speculative a character, and the prices too low, to be favourably entertained. The demand from the home trade was of no account, and though the market on the whole was rather firmer, there was very little change in the relative position of buyers and sellers. The large orders held on foreign account were not thrown upon the market, and the aggregate business reported was small.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OUDE, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A PROPOSITION has been made to establish a Bank at Lucknow under the auspices of some enterprising gentlemen in the station, and with that view a prospectus has already been issued. Wishing every success to any institution as a sign of the increasing commercial prosperity of the times, it is still thought that the addition of a Bank at Lucknow would in no way add to the useful institutions of the station. There are already no less than two branch Banks at Lucknow, one from Delhi, the other from Calcutta; both have established reputation, and are presided over by men of considerable business habits. The Royal Bank transacts to some extent the duties formerly devolving on the treasury officer, consequent on some recent arrangements by which these duties have been transferred to the Agent, reducing to a considerable extent the work of the civil officer in charge of the treasury office; but the most important part of the duties of the treasury officer is now conducted by the Waseekah officer, on whom devolves the duty of enquiring into the claim for pensions or Waseekah allowances,—the Waseekadors being those men who having their money in Government notes draw the interest accruing on them either monthly or quarterly as may be arranged upon. The right to draw these allowances is decided by the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in his capacity of Waseekah officer, and the money is disbursed by the treasury officer, which office now devolves on the Bank's agent.

It is a curious anomaly, but nevertheless a fact, that in the Waseekah office some of the most difficult questions of inheritance arise which are decided by the Waseekah officer, or rather investigated by him, and with his opinion recorded thereon sent off for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, whose orders in these matters are final, no appeal being preferred from them. These Waseekahs are looked upon as partaking of a political nature; and are for this reason not cognizable, or entertainable, by the local civil courts. The grounds on which this course has been adopted is a sound one. The local civil courts cannot possibly have jurisdiction over matters pertaining or relating to political rights. But it nevertheless seems absolutely necessary for the ends of justice that these cases, which involve in some instances such large and important interest, should not be decided definitely by the Chief Commissioner, acting simply on the enquiries of his Assistant. Under any circumstances, cases involving questions of succession, being intricate in themselves, are always difficult to decide, and opinions must differ. Under the Mahomedan law the awkwardness is increased by the difficulty of arriving at the particular law which has been followed by different sections of the community. There seems no law generally applicable to all classes, and no law wholly applicable to the mass. The laws of the Soonee differ from those of the Sheah, and in some very material points: and these are again subdivided. There are general principles which apply, so far as they can be made applicable, but they do not apply to every case, nor, indeed, can every description of case be provided for. Futwahs are probably to be had in abundance, but their very multiplicity is against their reception with any degree of confidence; indeed they tend to a confusion rarely to be met with in any other class of cases. A code of laws, containing the ruling legal principles with the local usages of the country, is yet a desideratum in Oude, where local usage has been in force for time out of mind, and has overridden to a long extent the legal principles obtaining elsewhere, and which it was thought might have been found nearly as applicable to these parts. In this respect, the law of Oude is much at variance with the precedents laid down by the Sudder at Agra and Calcutta, and it is not, therefore, often very easy to divine the law or the custom (having the force of law) in all and every case which constantly arises. The mofussil courts in the interior of Oude are scarcely in a position to compete with the conflicting questions arising from day to day; and when such is the case with courts regularly constituted, the difficulty of coming always to a proper conclusion on law, or usage, must be enhanced greatly in a court, not so constituted, which the Waseekah office unquestionably is. The only possible plan for remedying the existing evils is, for the Waseekah officer to state the points at issue in each case, and obtain the ruling of the highest appellate court on them. If this course were adopted, it is confident that much good would result, as less grounds for complaint arise. On principle the decision of one official in cases involving legal points is objected to. The cases under the present system cannot be so thoroughly investigated as they would be in a regular constituted court, and, unless the facts are thoroughly sifted, the legal points cannot always be correctly ascertained, and on this head also there is considerable room for improvement. But the chief objection in these Waseekah cases is taken to the laches of the investigating officer, in his ruling on points involving cases of succession, which in these very intricate cases is only ascertainable by a thorough and complete enquiry with the aid of every help allowed by law.

The weather has been delightful for the past week or so. There has not been much rain in Lucknow or Fyzabad, but the interior has been well watered. This rain, however, instead of improving the market rates has had an opposite effect: every article of consumption has been steadily rising, and there seems little hope of a reduction. The Buniahs attribute the rising of the rates to the untimely rain, but that seems to me simply an excuse. There is no reason to believe that the crops have been at all injured by the comparatively small quantity of rain which has fallen. The truth seems to be that the Buniahs get up these alarms to raise the price of provisions, so as to secure their own pecuniary interests. During the King's reign, these men seldom condescended to any of these subterfuges without paying for their temerity. The contractor (who was virtually responsible for those acts) was immediately threatened with incarceration in the "iron cage" unless the rates were reduced within a certain time. This threat had always the desired effect. With us, of course, these pranks can be played with impunity, and as we are not immediately affected by the rise of provisions, we do not feel it to such an extent as to call for any special interference—if, in fact, any such interference would be consistent either with our principles, or our policy. It is the poorer classes who most feel these fluctuations in the rates, and if it was only for their protection, perhaps, some interference is called for.

There is perhaps no place in India in which litigation is so rife as in Lucknow. The lawyers have plenty to do, and they reap rich harvests, but the nobles of Oude are both liberal and well able to pay. It is said that the case of Nadir Mirza has been given in his favor by the Supreme Government. His pension of Rs. 10,000 per mensem was confiscated on political grounds, but, it is said, has now been released to him, Nadir Mirza having enjoyed the services of a very able Calcutta barrister, whom rumour says he has paid handsomely, but still not more than he deserved, if it be true that he has been instrumental in winning the case for the Nawab. More will be known of this case hereafter.

The volunteer movement is progressing very favourably in Lucknow, whilst in other stations it is scarcely exists. The new adjutant is a Lieut. Montmorency, formerly of the Police, but now in commission. The appointment of men with military ideas to these corps is not viewed favorably, and a military man whether or not bred with military ideas has the merit of being so. The constitution of these corps should be respected, and the less of the military element in them the better. It may be sufficient for all purposes that the Colonel commandant is a military man. For the corps at Lucknow they could not get a better officer than the present commandant Col. Barrow. He commanded the volunteer corps of cavalry that came to the relief of Lucknow, a corps which rendered such valuable service when the relieving force under Havelock and Outram advanced to the relief of the Residency of Lucknow in 1857. The volunteers of Lucknow have had their uniform made up, and it seems to me one well suited for a rifle corps.

BOMBAY.

LIEUT. G. L. WARDEN, of the 17th Regiment N. I., has successfully passed the Hindostanee Staff Test examination.

IT is rumoured that the Bombay Association propose to convene a meeting next week to vote a testimonial to Mr. Robert Knight, the Editor of the *Times of India*.

IT is stated that Mr. W. Burton, of the G. I. P. Railway, has been appointed Head Master of the Dhoolia English School.

MR. E. P. BAKER, the Head Master of the Sirdar's English School at Belgaum, will shortly retire on a pension.

WE understand that Colonel C. Scott, Superintending Engineer Southern Circle, will shortly proceed to England; and that Colonel Dickinson will act for him.

ANOTHER vacancy of a District Deputy Collector and Magistrate has occurred in the Khandeish Zillah, Mr. Balcristna Hurree, the gentleman who held that appointment, having died at Nassick of cholera.

JUDGE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE.—Yesterday we noticed that the second Judge of the Small Cause Court did not sit with the other Judges for hearing motions and miscellaneous affidavits for new trials. We would like to know the cause of this?

* The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer *Comorin*, Captain Morrison, to Malabar Coast, this day:—

For Carwar.—Mr. and Mrs. Wicker, and 3 children.
For Vingorla.—Mr. Connon, and Mr. Kimpton
For Calicut.—Mr. A. Cohen; and Captain Stapleton.

WE hear that Mr. Goune, now acting Judge and Session Judge at Tanna, will shortly proceed to Poona, as acting Judge and Session Judge of that place. Mr. Pinhey who has been appointed Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, will not take charge of his duties for the next two months, in the meantime Mr. Crawford, Senior Assistant at Rutnagherry, will act for him.

IT is stated that Captain Close, Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee Divisions, will shortly go home on leave, and Captain Merriman will, in all probability, succeed him. It is also stated that Captain St. Clair Wilkins will soon retire from the service.

THE Principal Sudder Ameenship at Ahmednuggur has become vacant in consequence of the promotion of Mr. Trimulrao Venkitesh to a Small Causes Court Judgeship. It is to be hoped that this appointment will be conferred upon one of the Law students who have gained experience in the administration and practice of Law.

WE understand that Mr. Thomas Kyte, at present acting Hoozoor Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is an applicant for one of the vacant situations of Deputy Collectorship. Mr. Kyte has been in the Government service since the last twenty years, and is very highly spoken of by all the officers under whom he has had an opportunity of serving. We hope that the authorities will confer one of the above vacant situations upon this really meritorious and deserving officer.

SPORTING.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

YESTERDAY was the first day of the annual meeting of this Association in Bombay on the Byculla Flats; but the attendance was meagre. Some few of the shots, however, showed splendid marksmen. The first contest was for the "Rifle Association Cup" which was won by Mr. H. B. H. Turner at 600 and 800 yards distance; and the second a "sweepstakes" with fifty rupees from the Fund for all comers by Mr. D. B. Beynon at a distance of 400 yards. There was a hard struggle for this prize between Mr. Beynon and Mr. Turner who twice made ties, but the former gentleman carried it off by three successive bull's eye hits. The following is the score of the various members of the Association who contested for the prizes:—

	800 Yards.									600 yards	Grand Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Total at		
1 Mr. E. Taaks	0	2	1	2	1	6	4	10		15	25
2 Mr. H. Gamble	R	2	2	0	0	4	3	6		14	20
3 Mr. T. R. Booth	3	2	3	3	1	12	5	17		9	26
4 Mr. D. B. Beynon	2	3	1	3	3	12	5	16		13	24
5 Mr. H. B. H. Turner.	3	3	1	3	2	12	5	17		20	37
6 Mr. J. Blair	R	2	3	2	2	9	4	13		10	23
7 Mr. G. Whitley	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	4		9	13
8 Mr. D. Robertson	0	1	1	0	3	5	3	8		7	15
9 Mr. W. H. Crawford.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		11	11
10 Mr. H. Cormack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3	3
	8	18	12	13	11	62	29	101		111	212

	400 Yards.								Tie shots.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.		
1 Mr. H. Gamble	2	2	1	0	3	7	4	11		
2 Mr. W. H. Crawford.	1	2	1	1	2	7	5	12		
3 Mr. T. R. Booth	3	2	3	3	1	12	5	17	3 3	2 8
4 Mr. J. Blair	2	3	2	0	0	7	3	10		
5 Mr. D. Robertson	1	0	0	0	3	4	2	6		
6 Mr. T. R. Booth	1	1	2	2	2	8	5	13		
7 Mr. D. B. Beynon	3	3	3	3	3	15	5	17	3 3	3 9
8 Mr. E. Taaks	1	3	1	1	0	6	4	10		
9 Mr. R. H. Cormack	2	0	2	1	0	5	3	8		
10 Mr. Dodds	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	4		
	15	16	16	14	7	70	38	108		

Size of target 12 by 6.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 17th February, 1864.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C.B.
His Highness Nawab Mahomed Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadoor, K.S.I., Nawab of Rampore.
The Hon'ble H. B. Anderson.
The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.
The Hon'ble Maharaj Vezearam Guzzeppurty Raj, Bahadoor of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Bill to amend Act VIII. of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on Public Roads and Bridges), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES (KURRACHEE) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson presented at the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, and having applied to the President that the rules for the conduct of business should be suspended.

The President declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE (SINDE) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Sinde from the 1st day of January 1862, and having applied to the President that the rules for the conduct of business should be suspended.

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson then moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson then moved that the bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

WHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts, in moving that the Bill be passed, said the amendments recommended by the Select Committee, said that he had a few observations to make relating to the history of this measure. Corporal punishment was one of the authorized modes of punishment in our administration of criminal justice from the earliest time throughout the British Territories in India, and continued in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies without interruption until 1st January 1862. In Bengal, corporal punishment was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1834, but the same Regulation, II of 1834, which abolished corporal punishment pointed out the necessity for the introduction of a better system of prison discipline, and contained a provision to enable the Governor-General to take steps for introducing a system of discipline into the goals "calculated both to reform the convicts and to render their imprisonment efficacious, as an example for terror to those who are prone to the commission of crime." With this view a committee of Prison Discipline was appointed on the 2nd January 1836, and their enquiries extended over a period of two years. The able report of the Committee, of which his Hon'ble friend who was charged with the supervision of the finances of the country was a Member, should be carefully studied by all who took an interest in the management of Jails in India. Many important reforms and improvements were recommended, and some of them were carried out: but that the objects contemplated by Lord William Bentinck when he abolished corporal punishments were not attained, was clear from the preamble of Act III of 1844, which set forth that adequate improvements had not been effected in prison discipline, and that it was therefore expedient to substitute corporal punishment for certain offences. Accordingly corporal punishment was again authorized in the Bengal Presidency by Act III of 1844. It was from time to time introduced into all the territories subsequently acquired by the British Crown, and it continued to be administered throughout British India until the 1st of January 1862, when the Penal Code came into operation. That Code did not include flogging in the list of punishments. The Code was completed and laid before the Governor-General on the 14th October 1837, but it did not pass into law until 25 years' later. The Code was commenced in the year 1835, if not earlier, and it would be recollected that corporal punishment had been abolished in Bengal in the year 1834. It was not therefore surprising to find the following opinion expressed by the Law Commission on the Chapter of Punishments:—

"We have not thought it desirable to place flogging in the list of punishments. * * * Being satisfied, therefore, that the punishment of flogging can be proper only in a few cases, and not being satisfied that it is necessary in any, we are unwilling to advise the Government to retrace its steps, and to re-establish throughout the British territories a practice which, by a policy unquestionably humane and by no means proved to have been injudicious, has recently been ablished through a large part of those territories."

And so it happened that corporal punishment was excluded from the Penal Code.

The Code remained in abeyance for upwards of 20 years. It came under the consideration of the late Legislative council in 1855, and a Select Committee was appointed to consider and revise it. The Select Committee, among other alterations and modifications, were of opinion that flogging should be among the punishments authorized by the Code, and placed it on the list; but when the Code came under the consideration of a Committee on the whole Council, it was thought that as the published draft contained no such punishment as flogging, it was desirable that local Officers and the public should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the subject, and that the passing of the Code should not be delayed on that account. A Select Committee was at the same time appointed to report, on the punishment of flogging, and to prepare such a Bill as they might consider necessary. This was in 1860. A Bill was accordingly prepared, published, and discussed, and was passed by the Council on 7th September 1861. It was taken to the Governor-General, but failed to obtain the assent of the Viceroy. He would with the permission of His Excellency the President, read the reasons assigned by the late Lord Canning as reported in the Abstract Proceedings of the Council for 5th February 1862, for withholding his assent to the Bill.

"His Excellency the President stated that he wished to advert to the reason why the Bill passed by the Legislative Council had not received his assent. As that Council had not met again for the transactions of business, he had not had an opportunity of communicating his sentiments. He had no doubt on the point of principle, but there where serious defects in the details of the measure. The definition as to age was very vague and not sufficient as a guide to the Courts. There appeared to be too much detail, and that not of very judicious kind, as well as to the mode of inflicting the punishment. Security was wanting for a safe and judicious medical supervision, and there was an absence of a provision so desirable in all such cases, for the exercise at any rate to some extent, of the discretion of the local Government. The present Bill, he believed, would be found to be a considerable improvement on the former."

The latter portion of the remarks of Lord Canning related to a new Bill which his friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was then a Member of the Supreme Government, had framed so soon as he became aware of the objections of the Governor-General. This Bill which was the same in a modified form that was now under the consideration of the Council, was introduced on the 26th February 1862, and had consequently been two years before the Council and before the public. The Council ceased to sit for legislative purposes in April 1862, before the Bill could pass through all the necessary stages, and when the Council met again in the following November, the Government of India thought it desirable to call upon all the local governments to report what had been the effect of the abolition of corporal punishment under the Penal Code, and also requested an expression of opinion as confirmed or modified by the experience of the year 1862, regarding the expediency of retaining flogging as a punishment. From the reports furnished by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and the Central Provinces, it would appear that during the year 1862, about 18,000 persons were sentenced to imprisonment in those terrritories alone, for offences which were formerly punishable by flogging. Probably 3 to 4,000 more persons were punished under similar circumstances in Bombay and Burmah, which would give a total of more than 20,000 persons were committed to Jail for various terms during the year 1862 for offences formerly punishable by flogging. Of course, it was not to be supposed that all these persons would have been flogged had the punishment been retained. It was only permissive under the old law—not obligatory. But judging from the number who were subjected to corporal punishment in the previous year in those Provinces from which there were Returns on the subject, he had no hesitation in saying that at least 10,000 offenders were committed to Jail for various terms of imprisonment in 1862, who before the passing of the Penal Code would have been punished with stripes and released. That was one effect of the abolition of corporal punishment. The Jails in India which had always been overcrowded, and most inefficient accommodation even under the old law, had to take in 10,000 additional prisoners during the year 1862. The additional cost to the State could not have been less than 2 lakhs of Rupees. Each prisoner cost the Government on an average more than Rs. 40 per annum, but in estimating an increased cost of 2 lakhs for the year 1862 he had allowed an average sentence of only 6 months for the additional 10,000 prisoners. If the average sentence of longer, the additional cost would have been so much more in proportion. Of course this increased expenditure was not worthy of a moment's consideration if the main objects of punishment, the repression of crime and the reformation of criminals, were obtained thereby. But this was the point at issue. The advocates of corporal punishment maintained that for certain offences corporal punishment was a better preventive of crime than imprisonment in our jails, that it was less demoralizing to the individual, and more humane, to himself and to his family. As to the expediency of retaining flogging as a punishment, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of the General Provinces had all expressed a strong opinion regarding the necessity of its retention, and by those opinions—by the opinion of the late Legislative Council and of the late Lord Canning—and deeply impressed with the necessity in the present state of society in this country, and the defective system of discipline in our Jails—the Select Committee had addressed themselves to the introduction of such safeguards and restrictions as would they hoped, disarm objection and prevent the possibity of abuse. He begged to point out that the punishment was not obligatory, but was permissive only. The Bill would not allow whipping to be inflicted in addition to any other punishment unless the offender had previously been convicted of the offence as that for which the whipping was awarded. It was proposed that whipping should be lawful in lieu of any other punishment in cases of theft, extortion by threat and a few other offences of which it seemed more particularly likely to be an effectual preventive; and in the case of frontier or wild tribes it was thought the Government under the more stringent provisons of the Act, a still wider range of offences were made punishable with whipping in lieu of any other punishment. As regarded juvenile offender, it was highly desirable that it should in all cases, except when the offence was one which was punishable with death, be lawful to award whipping as the punishment in lieu of any other punishment which might be prescribed for the offence, and a provision to that effect was accordingly introduced into the Bill. It was left to the local governments to determine the particular mode, within the limits prescribed in the Act, in which the whipping was to be inflicted.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan said that it was very important that the Council should approach the consideration of this matter, duly appreciating the gravity of the issue before it; and he thought he could not do better than commence the observations he had to make by reading the declaration of principle contained in the preamble of Regulation II of 1834, the Act passed by Lord William Bentinck for the abolition of flogging. The preamble was as follows:—

"Whereas corporal punishment has not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either by reformation or by example; and whereas it is always degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy which often are for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life; and whereas there is every reason to fear that it is in many cases inadvertently and unnecessarily inflicted becoming a grievous and irremediable wrong; and whereas it is becoming and expedient that the British Government, as the paramount power in India, should present in its own system the principles of the most enlightened legislation, and should endeavour, by its example, to encourage the Native States to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments of maiming, of torture, of loss of limb, for those of a more merciful and wise character, by which the individual may be reformed and the community saved from these brutalizing exhibitions; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to authorize the substitution of stripes in lieu of labor, in certain minor offences, for which the Criminal Courts are empowered by existing Regulations to pass sentence of imprisonment with labor, either with or without irons; and whereas it has been deemed necessary to provide for the gradual introduction of a better system of prison discipline, the following rules have been enacted, not to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William."

After corporal punishment had remained abolished from 1834 to 1837, the Indian Law Commission pronunced the following opinion:—

"We have not thought it desirable to place flogging in the list of punishments. If inflicted for atrocious crimes with a severity proportioned to the magnitude of those crimes, that punishment is open to the very serious objections which may be urged against all cruel punishments, and which are so well known that it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate them. When inflicted on men of mature age, particularly if they be of decent stations in life, it is a punishment of which the severity consists, to a great extent in the disgrace which it causes; and to that extent, the arguments which we have used against public exposure apply to flogging. * * * * The moderate flogging of young offenders for some petty offences is not open, at least in any serious degree, to the objections which we have stated. Flogging does not inflict on a boy that sort of ignominy which it causes to a grown man. Up to a certain age boys, even of the higher classes, are often corrected with stripes by their parents and guardians; and this circumstance takes away a considerable part of the disgrace of stripes inflicted on a boy by order of a Magistrate. In countries where a bad system of prison discipline exists the punishment of flogging has in such cases one great advantage over that of imprisonment. The young offender is not exposed even for a day to the contaminating influence of an ill-regulated jail. It is our hope and belief, however, that reforms which are now under consideration will prevent the jails of India from exercising any such contaminating influence; and, if that should be the case, we are inclined to think that the effect of a few days passed in solitude or in hard and monotonous labor would be more salutary than that of stripes. Being satisfied, therefore, that the punishment of flogging can be proper only in a few cases, and not being satisfied that it is necessary in any, we are unwilling to advise the Government to retrace its steps and to re-establish throughout the British territories a practice which, a policy unquestionably humane and by no means proved to have been injudicious has recently been abolished through a large part of those territories."

And it was to be observed that this opinion was given by the Commissioners after a long experience of the existence of flogging and after four years' experience of the effects of its abolition.

Combined with the abolition of flogging was Lord William Bentinck's plan of improving the Jails and reforming Jail discipline, and a Committee was appointed to report upon the subject. It might be said that these views that on the part of the Government of the time were merely speculative benevolence, which had become obsoletes. But he hoped to prove that the principle involved was sound, and founded deep in human nature, and was at least applicable to in India as elsewhere. It was true that Lord William Bentinck was a real friend to this country, and did so much to place the Government on sound principles of justice and public good, that he might be said almost to have been a second founder of our empire here. Lord William Bentinck considered the abolition of flogging to be as important to the progress of this country as the abolition of Suttee, the improvement of Education, or the Free Settlement of Europeans in India. Of the law Commissioners he would only say that they combined high judicial attainments with thorough practical knowledge; and that they were assisted by the Chief Justice, Sir E. Ryan, and by Sir B. Malkin, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, both eminent men and well fitted to advise on such a subject.

The course of the question since 1837 had been alluded to by Mr. Roberts but perhaps not sufficiently elucidated. In 1844, an Act was passed restoring corporal punishment to some extent. It authorized the infliction of not more than 30 stripes of a rattan in cases of petty theft, and the reason for the passing of the Act appeared from its preamble, which declared it to be "expedient, until adequate improvements in prison discipline can be effected, to restore the use of corporal punishment for imprisonment in the case of certain offences." After that, came the mutiny, when prisons were broken open and destroyed. The limitations which had been placed on the infliction of corporal punishment were suspended, and it was frequently resorted to. Shortly after, corporal punishment was placed in the draft of the Penal Code; but again it was excluded. Then came the Flogging Bill prepared by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, brought in by Mr. Harrington, and subsequently passed by the Council. Lord Canning, however, refused his assent to it. Finally came Mr. Beadon's Bill—the Bill now under consideration. So that the matter stood thus: corporal punishment was originally excluded from the Penal Code; but since that time there had been a see-saw legislation on the subject adapted to the circumstances of the times. Corporal punishment had been at one time partially restored as a provisional measure. But while it was now proposed to do was a very different matter. For it was proposed to restore corporal punishment, not as a provisional, but as a general permanent arrangement, and as a punishment for almost every species of offence, from petty theft to highway robbery and murder. A great change indeed, and the issue now to be decided was whether corporal punishment ought permanently and finally to be adopted into our legal system.

He (Sir Charles Trevelyan) contended that it ought not. His first objection to flogging was that while it punished criminals unequally, it was equal, corporal punishment is much more so than any other. The instrument to be used presents one great difficulty. In the Bill brought into the Legislative Council, it was provided that the rattan alone should be the instrument employed; but then it was urged strongly that the rattan was a dangerous instrument, and more so (it was said) it descended like a bullet; and Sir Charles Jackson mentioned several cases which had come out in the course of an enquiry instituted by order of Lord Dalhousie in which the use of the rattan had inflicted serious and lasting injury. The Bill subsequently introduced the cat of nine tails. But supposed the punishment to be with the cat of nine tails, how unequal the punishment must be! An inexperienced operator, for example, might allow the tails to get entangled, so that they in fact together inflicted only one blow, while a man who understood the use of the instrument, and drew his flogger through the tails between each stroke, would give a distinct blow with each tail. So again there is inequality arising from part of the body on which it is to be inflicted, some preferring the back, while others prefer another part of the person as less likely to inflict irremediable injury; and the Chief Justice proposed that a flogger should be chosen to strike this part of the body when the punishment was inflicted. Under the present Bill, there must necessarily be the greatest amount of inequality; for the Bill did not even lay down the instrument to be used, but left that matter to the discretion of the local governments, of whom, of course, one would take one view, another another. One would be severe, and another would be lenient—one would follow one medical opinion and another would follow another. The title of the Bill had been altered from the "Flogging" Bill, as the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council was called, to the "Whipping" Bill, which was the title of the present measure. He must say he thought that to call this the Whipping

faith as yourselves to operate upon, what certain results could you expect in India, where a wholly different set of usages and rules concerning the conduct of life prevailed from those which obtained at home? The great agent of reformatory discipline in English Jails was the Chaplain. But what counterpart had the Chaplain in an Indian Jail? He doubted whether his Hon'ble friend had followed the most recent current of English opinion on these subjects. If any of the Council had read the Reports of the Committees appointed last year by the two Houses of Parliament, and the discussions among the County Magistrates which had arrived by the last mail as to the proper mode of carrying out the recommendations of the Committees, they would see that the formula which, after recent experience, commanded most respect in England, was one which might well serve as the motto of that Bill—"Punish first; reform and instruct afterwards." It would be found that the Committee of the House of Lords on Prison Discipline had advised a liberal resort to the crank, the tradmill, and sometimes also to the short-drill. And he (Mr. Maine) perceived that in several Counties a contrivance which was in especial favor was a species of plank-bed, of which, if he understood it rightly, the peculiar ingenuity consisted in its rendering it extremely difficult for the convict to sleep. He confessed that the impression left on his mind from Parliamentary Reports and County discussions was that these noble Lords and honorable gentlemen would have felt it a great relief if the authority of such great names as had been quoted to-day, had not prevented them from having recourse to the simpler and in his (Mr. Maine's) eyes much more innocent and less cruel expedient of a sound flogging. He submitted to the Council that the case was this—all theories on the subject of punishment had more or less broken down, not finally he hoped, but for the present. We were again at sea as to first principles. Nothing then remained but to take experience for a guide, and here was every local Government in India, every Government entrusted with the direct administration of the country, declaring that it could not keep the peace and tread down crime, unless it were allowed to employ the punishment of whipping. The duty of making laws in one Council for all India was onerous enough, but if they, sitting in one corner of the country, were deliberately to say to these Governments that criminals were not to be flogged because flogging might brutalize a Bengalee or a Punjabee thief or dacoit, he must say that they would not only incur a very grave responsibility, but be going very close to the verge of absurdity. And if it were once granted that whipping, though it should be sparingly employed and carefully guarded, should nevertheless not be altogether excluded from the list of punishments, a more innocent Bill than this could scarcely be conceived. Whipping was only a first offence to be given in substitution for other punishments: the Judge at his discretion might order the convict to be whipped and released, thus saving him from the contamination of a Jail—contamination which existed not only here, but also in the most elaborately organized of English Jails. If the offender were convicted of a second offence, then as, on a fair assumption, he might be supposed to belong to the criminal class, so that nothing was gained by saving him from the corruption of imprisonment, then he might for certain offences be flogged as well as imprisoned or otherwise punished. It appeared impossible, considering the weight legitimately due to the opinions of the local Governments, that the Council should reject so mild a measure of repression on demand.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said he had had such frequent occasion, in his capacity of a Member of the Indian Legislature, to speak on the subject of the Bill then under consideration, that he had exhausted all that he had to say in respect of the Bill. He had remarked upon more than one of the occasions referred to, and he would repeat the remark now, that he was in favor of the Indian Penal Code being supplemented by the present Bill, as the Select Committee has advised that it should be altered, not because he liked the punishment of flogging which the Bill proposed to authorize the Criminal Courts to administer in certain cases—for, in reality, he disliked the punishment—but because in the present condition of Indian society (he, of course, meant that portion of Indian society which in the event of the Bill becoming law, would be most affected by its provisions), and in the existing state of the Jails in the country, he was of opinion that corporal punishment must be regarded not only as a necessary ingredient in, or [illegible] of the Penal Code, but absolutely, in a [illegible] portion of the cases in which, supposing [illegible]ll to pass it was likely to be inflicted, as [illegible] humane and a more merciful punishment than imprisonment for a long period in a [illegible]al Jail. So far as the dread of punishment operated upon the Native mind to deter the commission of crime, which was the only object to be aimed at in every system of punishment, he believed that corporal punishment was more effectual than imprisonment, and looking to the contamination which was inseparable from imprisonment in a Criminal Jail in this country, he also belived it was not more demoralizing or, indeed, so demoralizing. He had listened attentively to the objection which had been urged against the Bill with so much ability and feeling by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and he fully appreciated the motives which had actuated Sir Charles Trevelyan's opposition to the Bill. He would not occupy the time of the Council by considering in detail the arguments advanced by Sir Charles Trevelyan against the Bill. Were he to do so, he could only, as regarded the principal of Sir Charles Trevelyan's objections, go over the same ground which Mr. Maine had gone over and repeat much of what Mr. Maine had said so well, and he should therefore content himself with stating his intention to vote for the motion before the Council.

The Hon'ble the Rajah of Vizianagram said that he thought flogging a proper and lawful punishment where crimes had in fact been committed. But among all classes of people false cases were frequently got up in this country, and proved by false evidence. The Magistrate might do his best, and yet by the evidence brought before him, he might consider himself bound to convict and to punish with flogging. In such a case the person wrongly flogged would be injured and disgraced for life. He should like to see something in the nature of a safeguard against such cases as these.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Napier admitted that there was much force in what Sir Charles Trevelyan had said, but he could not agree with him that flogging, as a substitute for imprisonment, was an inhuman punishment for the class of people who were likely to be subjected to it. He thought imprisonment more demoralising and permanently injurious; for it was possible that a man who went into prison simply a knave, would come out a finished ruffian; that his family might be destitute during his imprisonment; and that if he had any caste, he would leave the Jail an out-cast. In the old Legislative Council he had expressed his opinion in favour of the Flogging Bill; and he had not changed in the slightest degree the opinions he had expressed on any subject discussed in that Council. He was in favour of the principle of the Bill, but with the permission of the President, he would propose an amendment of the details, at the proper time.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor said that he would only offer a few remarks with reference to one point which had been alluded to by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and that was as to the reply of the High Court of Bengal, that the reports of the local authorities, and the experience of the past year afforded no sufficient data for the formation of an opinion on the effect of the suspension of corporal punishment since the pressing of the Penal Code. In this respect he entirely agreed with the Court. The reports of the local authorities merely showed that a certain number of persons had been convicted of certain crimes the year before the Code came into force, and that there was no increase in the number convicted of the same crimes in the subsequents years. But the reports did not show how the change had operated in increasing the number of persons sent to gaol, and that information he was now in some degree enabled to supply from the Report of the Inspector General of Jails for 1862. From this it appeared that while the number of persons sent to gaol in 1861 was 45,627, in 1862 it was 58,135, being an increase of nearly 10,000 prisoners, or 20 per cent. in a single year. He did not mean to say that this increase was entirely owing to the abolition of corporal punishment, but he had no doubt that a considerable proportion of it was due to that cause. The High Court had urged upon the Government the necessity for making yet further improvement in Jail discipline: but this, in the present state of things was impossible. All the Jails in Bengal were overcrowded. The mortality had in some places alarmingly increased, and he had been obliged in some cases to relax the salutary rule which restricts prisoners to intramural labor, and except in the Alipore and perhaps one or two other Jails, any serious attempt at the classification of prisoners was out of the question, the numbers in Jail being far beyond the space required for health, much more for the due separation of prisoners. No doubt a remedy for this lay in enlarging the present Jails and building new ones, but where was the money to come from? Sir Charles Trevelyan had said that he would give 40 lakhs rather than that offenders should be punished with whipping; but in fact if it were proposed to spend a quarter of that sum on the Jails in Bengal,—a certainly less would not suffice to accommodate property even the existing number of prisoners,—the money would not be forthcoming. There had recently been before him estimates for very needful improvements in Jails, which he could not include in the Budget, because the allotment for public works was not sufficient to cover them: and if this were the case with comparatively trifling sums of a few thousand Rupees, what would it be if lakhs were in question. For this reason alone, apart from all others, he should support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor said that juvenile offenders were under Section V of this Bill rendered liable to the punishment of whipping. This he thought, was an error. In his opinion the imprisonment authorized by the Penal Code was a far preferable mode of punishment, because, 1st, the bodies of juveniles were tender, and their bones and limbs had not attained their full development, consequently the infliction of whipping might be attended with permanent injury: 2nd, as juveniles sinned either from ignorance or the evil persuasion of others, flogging was a punishment out of all proportion to the offence. It must also be borne in mind that juveniles, while undergoing imprisonment under the Penal Code would while in Jail have their education attended to, and be thereby probably reclaimed from their evil courses. Again, under Section IX, a term of only 15 days was allowed for the presentation of an appeal. This term appeared to him totally insufficient for the purpose, because the culprit from whom the appeal should come being in prison, his relations (supposing them to be able and willing to do so) would have to appeal on his behalf, and the 15 days would elapse they could hear of his imprisonment, obtain a copy of the sentence, and forward that and all other papers to the Appellate Court. He would therefore propose that in lieu of that Section, another should be substituted, declaring that the punishment of whipping should be only inflicted on the expiry of the term of the imprisonment awarded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts in reply said that after what had been said, he had only a few observations to offer. As to the apprehension expressed by Sir Charles Trevelyan that the passing of this Bill might lead to the re-establishment of torture which had only been recently trodden out by us; that the superior Officers would evade the provision which required them to superintend the infliction of the punishment; that it would be left to irresponsible parties under whom great abuses might take place, he (Mr. Roberts) felt bound to say that in his experience of upwards of 25 years, no such abuse had occurred under the old law—that a similar provision existed under it, and had never been evaded by the European Officers. He thought too that the extract from the letter of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh which had been read by Sir Charles Trevelyan confirmed this view. Mr. Campbell considered, that there was a tendency to too great leniency on the part of our Officers. But it appeared to him (Mr. Roberts) that Sir Charles Trevelyan had avioded the main point at issue. It was admitted that Lord William Bentinck had abolished corporal punishment under a sort of pledge to introduce a system of better prison discipline. Had that pledge been redeemed? The Committee of Prison Discipline had recommended many reforms and improvements, some of which had been carried out, but in his (Mr. Roberts') opinion the system of prison discipline was exceedingly bad. The Inspectors of Jails and Officers in charge of Jails did what they could with the means at their disposal, to keep the Jails clean and healthy and to maintain a certain discipline. Still the Jails were in a most unsatisfactory state. They were overcrowded and the mortality was very great. He (Mr. Roberts) had not taken charge of this Bill or presumed to lay it before Council without seriously considering whether corporal punishment was necessary. He himself would prefer imprisonment under an improved system of Jail discipline, but he was constrained to say that in the present state of affairs, corporal punishment was more humane than imprisonment. From the returns before him, he found that, in the year 1862-63, as many as 4,700 prisoners died in our Jails in India. He did not include the prisoners sentenced to transportation in the Andaman Islands, but here, on the Continent of India, 80, or 90, or even 100, out of every 1,000 prisoners died every year in our Jails. And what did our Jails consist of. Each Jail contained three, four or more Barracks, in each of which from 50 to 80 or 100 prisoners slept at night. They were not actually huddled together, for each man had a certain space allotted to him. In the day time they all worked together in large yards. Here were all the evils of association and contamination, and our prisoners came out worse characters than when they went into Jail. If either the English or the Irish system of Jail discipline could be introduced, he (Mr. Roberts) would be glad to see corporal punishment abolished. He did not agree with Mr. Maine that the experiments which had been made in Jail management at home had not been successful. From all the reports and returns which he had seen, he thought that a decided impression was being made upon crime and the criminal population. But the cost was enormous. There were in England 146 County and Borough Jails and Houses of Correction, which cost the country close upon half a million sterling per annum. Then there were 12 Convict Prisons which cost another quarter of a million sterling per annum. Besides these, there were Reformatories and Industrial Schools, costing many thousand pounds per annum more. Thus England and Wales had more Jails, and spent annually at least three quarters of a million sterling upon Jails for 20 millions of people, while in India, for 140 millions of people, we had not Jails enough, and spent only about 30 lakhs per annum on them. If Sir Charles Trevelyan would devote funds to the improvement of our Jails and of Jail discipline, he (Mr. Roberts) would be glad to see the abolition of corporal punishment.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier moved the amendment of which he had given notice,—that in Section X, line 11, "50" should be substituted for "150." He considered that the Bill went too far in allowing so many as 150 lashes. No doubt the instrument with which the punishment was inflicted by the authorities who advocated that number was a mild one. But any over-zeal on the part of authorities removed from supervision might increase the severity of the instrument, and this might render 150 lashes a very excessive punishment. He thought it much better to fix the number at 50 lashes, leaving the excessive Government to determine the description of the cat of nine tails to be used,—since 50 lashes were capable of being made a sufficient punishment, but could hardly be made excessive whilst he thought 150 lashes opened a very wide range for the exercise of over-severity. He should tremble to think of 150 lashes with a severe instrument, and thought the limit should certainly be reduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts explained that, the rattan being the more severe instrument, the number of stripes had been fixed so as to equalise the punishment in each case as far as possible. When the cat of nine tails was introduced into the Madras Presidency as an Instrument of punishment, it had been calculated that five lashes of the cat were equal to one stroke of the rattan; and that calculation had been adopted in this Bill. This provision in the Bill was in accordance with the practice in the Madras Presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that if the proportion between the degree of punishment inflicted by the two instruments was lost sight of, the danger was that resort would be had to whichever species of punishment was the more severe; he would rather retain the numbers as they stood.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington entirely concurred in what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Maine.

The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Sir R Napier was put and negatived.

The original motion that the Bill be passed with the amendments, recommended by the Select Committee, was then put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on public Roads and Bridges)—the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Maine, Ellis Roberts and Anderson, and the Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal.

The Council adjourned.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt of India, Home Dept.
Calcutta, the 17th February 1864.—*Hurkaru*, *Feb.* 22.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(From the Gazette of India.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

No. I. of 1864.

A Bill to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee.

Whereas the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee was constituted by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 5th day of July 1861 without the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council as required by Section I. of Act XLII. of 1860 (for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter) having been given: and whereas the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council to the constitution of the said Court was granted on the 28th day of November 1863: and whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of the orders and decisions passed and the proceedings held by the said Court before the 28th day of November 1863, and it is desirable that such doubts should be removed: It is enacted as follows:—

The sanction given by the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th day of November 1863 to the constitution of the said Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, shall have the same effect as if it had been given before the 1st day of January 1862: and no order or decision passed and no proceedings held by any Court in the said Province on or after the said 1st day of January 1862 and before the said 28th day of November 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or of any proceeding having been held under the said Code of Civil Procedure as extended to the said Province by the Governor in Council of Bombay as aforesaid without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Code of Civil Procedure was, with certain modifications, extended to Scinde by the Governor in Council of Bombay, taking effect from the 1st of January 1862.

The previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council should have been obtained to this extension, as required by Section 39 of Act XXIII. of 1861. But through an oversight, the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council to the constitution of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee was not obtained.

In order to prevent any question being raised as to the legality of proceedings held under the Civil Procedure Code during the period intervening between the giving of the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the present Bill has been introduced, declaring that the sanction given in November last shall operate as if it had been given before the 1st of January 1862.

3rd February 1864. H. L. ANDERSON.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

No. II. of 1864.

A Bill to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde from the 1st day of January 1862.

Whereas the Province of Scinde is a part of the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay, but not subject to the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: and whereas the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to certain modifications, limitations and provisos, was on and from the 1st day of January 1862 extended by the Governor in Council of Bombay to the said Province, without the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council as required by Section 39 of Act XXIII. of 1861 (to amend Act VIII. of 1859): and whereas the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th day of November 1863 gave his sanction to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to the said restrictions, limitations, and provisos, to the said Province: and whereas doubts are entertained as to the validity of orders and decisions passed and proceedings held by the Courts in Scinde under the said Code of Civil Procedure before the grant of the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council as aforesaid: It is enacted as follows:—

The sanction given by the Governor General of India in Council on the 28th day of November 1863 to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde, shall have the same effect as if it had been given before the 1st day of January 1862: and no order or decision passed and no proceedings held by any Court in the said Province on or after the said 1st day of January 1862 and before the said 28th day of November 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or of any proceeding having been held under the said Code of Civil Procedure as extended to the said Province by the Governor in Council of Bombay as aforesaid without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Code of Civil Procedure was, with certain modifications, extended to Scinde by the Governor in Council of Bombay, taking effect from the 1st of January 1862.

The previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council should have been obtained to this extension, as required by Section 39 of Act XXIII. of 1861. But through an oversight, the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council to the constitution of the Courts, in the Province of Scinde was not obtained.

In order to prevent any question being raised as to the legality of proceedings held under the Civil Procedure Code during the period intervening between the giving of the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the present Bill has been introduced, declaring that the sanction given in November last shall operate as if it had been given before the 1st of January 1862.

3rd February 1864. H. L. ANDERSON.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1ST.

Stock, Lieutenant Colonel T., Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
Billington, Captain, J. M., 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.
Guise, Lieutenant Colonel J. C., 90th Foot, on leave, from Mecan Meer.
Sandwith, Major, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1ST.

Creagh, Cornet, 6th Dragoons, to rejoin, to Khandalla.
Holland, Captain R., Engineers, Under-Secretary P. W. Department, on duty, to Mahcran.
Stapleton, Captain, 33rd Regiment, on leave, to Calcutta.
Neale, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Alligaum.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th February 1864.

The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostance Staff Test.

Lieut. G. L. Warden, 17th Regiment N. I.

NAVAL

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 1st March 1864.

Mr. J. F. Price, 2nd officer of the *Semiramis*, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

Mr. Kirkwood, 3rd officer of the *Semiramis*, is hereby promoted 2nd officer of that vessel.

Mr. Brooding from the shore is hereby appointed acting 3rd officer of the *Semiramis*.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India.)

Fort William the 16th February 1864.

Mr. H. B. Sleeman, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, officiating as Superintendent of the Scinde Circle during the absence of Mr. Latty, or until further orders; the appointment to have effect from the 24th August last.

Mr. Loftus Richard Tottenham, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation.

Fort William, the 11th February 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. A. Temple, 31st Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces.

The 15th February 1864.

Lieutenant F. K. Hawkins and Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, in Oudh, are appointed Extra Deputy Commissioners in the districts of Sultanpore and Pertabgurh, respectively, during the time that the Deputy Commissioners of these districts may be employed on Settlement duty.

The 16th February 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Major J. N. H. Maclean, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain A. B. Ingram, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Captain J. Ashburner, Supernumerary Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, is brought on the fixed complement of the Commission as a Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

The above to have effect from the 14th December 1863, vice Major H. B. Impey, deceased.

Lieutenant H. M. P. Ricketts, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Jubbulpore, and Captain H. F. Newmarch, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant T. Wakefield, Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, and Mr. J. Beddy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioners.

Azeez-ood-deen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in succession to Mr. Wrottesley.

Mr. W. Munton and Mr. D. A. Cameron, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, in succession to Mr. J. Beddy and Azeez-ood-deen.

Ashfaq Hoseein and Taj-ood-deen Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class, in succession to Messrs. Munton and Cameron.

Mr. T. Drysdale, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. H. E. M. Impey, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class, (the latter on probation,) in succession to Ashfaq Hoseein and Taj-ood-deen Hossein.

Mr. G. W. Cline, Deputy Collector of Settlements, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, vice Mr. Crawley, on sick leave.

Sooltan Ali, Serishtadar of the Chief Commissioner's Office, to officiate as Superintendent of Settlements in the room of Mr. Cline.

Lieutenant J. Ducat, Officiating as an Assistant Commissioner, and at present officiating as an Assistant Settlement Officer, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class from the 2nd November 1861, but to continue to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer until further orders.

Abdool Ruheem and Sumeesun Doss Dewan, to be Deputy Collectors of Settlements, with retrospective effect from the date of their assuming charge of their appointments.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon David Henry Small, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the Ajmere and Bhairwarra Police Corps, for 2 years, under the new Regulations, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenants D. W. Wise and E. P. Burdon.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Cadre of the late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Lieut. Henry Muirson Caulfeild, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Lieut. Charles Manners Sutton Fairbrother (Captain in the 19th Hussars), to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Lieut. Alexander Shepherd, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Lieut. Samuel Boulderson, to be Captain.

General List, Cavalry.—(*b*) Cornet Arthur Willam Gordon Brebner (20th Hussars), to be Lieut.

General List, Cavalry.—(*c*) Cornet Charles Robert St. Quintin (19th Hussars), to be Lieut.

General List, Cavalry.—(*c*) Cornet William Alexander Lawrence (21st Hussars) to be Lieut.

General List, Cavalry.—(*b*) Cornet Cecil Mangles (20th Hussars), to be Lieut.

General List, Cavalry.—Cornet Silas Adair Swinley, to be Lieut.

Cadre of the late 24th N. I.—Lieut. James Burnie Lind (Captain in the Staff Corps), to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 26th N. I.—Lieut. George Augustus Williams (Captain and Brevet Major in the Staff Corps), to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 35th N. I.—Lieut. Frederick John Kean (Staff Corps), to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 45th N. I.—Lieut. Robert Chalmers (Captain in the Staff Corps), to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 70th N. I.—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Robert Cony Whitting, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 74th N. I.—Lieut. Herbert Sconce (Staff Corps), to be Captain.

General List, Infantry.—(*f*) Ensign Richard Tabuteau Mayne (109th Foot), to be Lieut.

Lieutenant T. Wakefield, Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, and Mr. J. Beddy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioners.

General List, Infantry.—(*e*) Ensign Edmond Leopold Clarke (103rd Foot), to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—(*d*) Ensign Charles More Stockley (101st Foot), to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign Henry John Lawrence, to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign William Loch, to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign Richmond Shakespear, to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign Binfield Wemyss, to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign Robert William Napier, to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign Frederick Mills Malet Harris, to be Lieut.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign Allan Scott Roberts.

General List, Infantry.—Ensign Stephen Hothan, to be Lieut.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Ensign E. G. Serle, General List, to the rank of Lieutenant, published in Government General Order No. 17 of 1864, is cancelled, that Officer having been transferred to the 46th Foot from the 17th November 1863.

The promotion of Cornets Brebner, St. Quintin, Lawrence, and Mangles; and of Ensigns Mayne Clark, and Stockley, is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of Government General Order No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect their position in the Regiment noted below for appointment to which Corps they were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by Government General Order No. 795 of 1862, and General Order by the Governor General, No. 34 A of 1863.

(*a*) 19th Hussars, (*b*) 20th Hussars, (*c*) 21st Hussars (*d*) 101st Foot, (*e*) 103rd Foot, and (*f*) 109th Foot.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the appointment of Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines may be sustained on promotion of the incumbent to the rank of Colonel regimentally.

This appointment, however, is subject to the limit of five years' tenure, and to vacation on the promotion of the incumbent to the rank of Colonel Commandant, or on his succession to the Colonel's allowance.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Native Commissioned Grades of all Arms of the Service the provisions of Section 1 of Government General Order No. 907 of the 8th October 1861, in respect to the grant of gratuities to men of short service, who may be discharged as physically unfit for further service.

In the case of Native Officers whose removal from the service on these grounds may be desired, Commanding Officers will make application to Army Head Quarters, specifying, in each case, the medical certificate required by paragraph 5 of the General Order dated 8th October 1861, and all such cases will be forwarded by the Commanders-in-Chief at the several Presidencies for the decision and orders of the local Governments.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Rules in modification of Government General Order No. 566, dated 8th September 1863:—

I. As a rule, gratuities granted on discharge to Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars of Native Cavalry on the Irregular Footing will be calculated on the net pay of the several Grades.

II. Horse allowance, in addition to net pay, will be sanctioned only when the horses of discharged men are not taken over at a valuation by the Regiment, or, under any extraordinary circumstances, when the sanction of Government may be specially accorded.

III. Horse allowance will be admitted by the Pay Department upon certificates from Officers Commanding Native Cavalry Regiments, to the effect that the horses have not been taken by them for their Corps.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

MAR. SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
1 Semiramis (s)	Crockett	Persian Gulf.
Zenobia (s)	Carpendale	Persian Gulf.
Tweed	Stuart	Persian Gulf.
Assaye	Thompson	Persian Gulf.
Tullula	Percival	Liverpool.
Tapteo (s)	Ellis	Surat.

The Ship *Bailly de Suffren*, for Havre, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 22, *Chetuba*, Baxter, from Moulmein 11th February, touched at Rangoon 12th, and Akyab 17th February; and *Armada*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—February 24, Screw Steamer *Golden Fleece*, G. E. Bird, from Calcutta 20th February.

DEPARTURES.—February 24, P. and O. Steamer *Carnatic*, A. B. Farquhar, to Calcutta; Barque *Empress*, T. J. Markham, to Penang.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	1 prm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	42 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	88 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	300	5 do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	171 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	48 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	13 pr. ct.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	[pm. 50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Rhimistone Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....	
One whole Share Company comprising	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.		Rs.33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
12 Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Company	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Fraujee Cowajee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prm.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prm.
Great Western Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prm.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prm.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prm.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prm.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prm.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 100 pm. pm.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bengal Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Teuchow Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
Loan 1853-56	92½
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 243
Five-Franc Pieces	" 96 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (29th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 615 to 617
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 585 to 590
New Bhowngurr, (ready.)	" 585 to 590
New Oomravuttee	" 550 to 555
Old Compta, (ready.)	" 515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sarguined	" 600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 535 to 540
New Veeravul	" 555 to 560
New Khandeish	" 530 to 535
New Poratchee	" 565 to 570
New Accote	" 580 to 585
New Mangalore	" 575 to 580
New Hinghungaut	" 620 to 625
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	5 14 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	30 to 31
Niger	33 to 34
	37 to 38 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Europe, Syria, and the principal towns in Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0